

## Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month ..... \$1.50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 1.75  
Per Year ..... 18.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 20.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : APRIL 4.

## LOCAL LABOR PROBLEMS.

The easiest way to settle the Japanese labor problem in a manner to satisfy all concerned except the field hand who wants to go from here to the coast has already been pointed out in these columns. Let the United States and Japan agree that no Japanese, embarking here shall land on the coast without a passport from the Japanese Consul at Honolulu. He on his side would refuse to issue passports to laborers, though giving them to merchants, professional men, and bona fide travelers and students. This policy would preserve the dignity of Japan, remove the danger of exclusion laws, satisfy the labor unions and keep the field hands here.

The plan is so simple as to make it seem remarkable at first glance that the expedient of shutting off immigration to Hawaii altogether by order of the Japanese government, should be proposed instead. But a study of the columns of the Hawaii Shippo shows that many Japanese believe the planters, if denied a further supply of labor from the Mikado's empire, would pay higher wages to keep what coolies they now have in hand. This is a very shrewd calculation on the part of the little brown men and it makes a certain appeal to the Japanese government, for, if the local coolies get better pay they will have just so much more money to send home where, owing to the war, it is badly needed.

## AMERICAN ALIENS

Representative Kanaho is one of those bizarre statesmen of a former school who regard Americans in Hawaii as interlopers. Though a member of an American legislature—the only one in which such a man could possibly appear in any higher capacity than assistant doorknocker—he continues to regard himself as a citizen of a foreign land. Witness this as a sample of his fitness for holding an American office: Kanaho had a few words to add supporting the bill. He had been told that many of the lady typewriters in government offices in Honolulu were Americans. They are getting large salaries, he said, and it was a shame that aliens should be employed when there are Hawaiians here anxious to get the work.

A shame that Americans should be employed in a department of the American public service. A pity that people who, in Kanaho's opinion, do not deem themselves Americans, should not support those who do in official employ. One is tempted to inquire how much of this Territory the people Kanaho represents own in fee simple and when the sovereignty of the United States over them came to an end.

Evidently Kanaho fossilized as long ago as 1880.

The story was printed yesterday that unless the Maake Sugar company could get the renewal of its 1877 leases on 13,000 acres of land, it would remove its mill to the Philippines. As the labor problem there is worse than it is here and the American market 4500 miles further away, the Philippine expedient may be set down as a bluff. The difficulty between the sugar company and the government is one of lease prices, the company wanting the land at nominal rates and the authorities demanding a price more in line with land values as they now exist. Incidentally, in view of the near expiration of the Maake lease, the fierce hostility of manager Fairchild to the small farm proposition may be understood. The more farmers wanting land, the higher the lease price and the danger that some of the acreage may be diverted from sugar.

If Miss Davison cleared up the charges against her, as she certainly did, and as the Government has been the gainer rather than the loser by her years of enthusiastic work for the schools, where is there any justice in turning her out? There seems in this whole affair to have been prompt action on hearsay; but it is now supplemented by most dilatory action in doing justice to the wrongfully accused.

Cuba is likely to go into the sisal industry on a large scale, having extensive areas of land suitable for cultivation of the plant. When that comes to pass, Hawaii will have fresh need of strong representation in Washington. The fight is on for due tariff recognition of our coffee, but there are other things coming along in Hawaii under the flag. If Cuba does not choose to avail herself of the same shelter, she ought to be kept in her own place upon the tariff schedules.

If the trouble in Russia has got to be a peasant movement, the autocracy might as well buy an airship so as to be ready to go where it can't be followed.

CITY POLICE  
SHOW UP WELL  
BEFORE SOLONS

"Honolulu's Finest" were on parade yesterday. Every police officer in the city—foot, mounted and special—reported at the central station. The guardians of the peace were reviewed in full-dress uniform, went through evolutions in campaign uniform and showed how quickly they could arm themselves in case of emergency. A large delegation of the Legislature were interested onlookers. The visiting solons went through the station house and through the jail and prison from top to bottom. Storehouses for ammunition chests were opened for their inspection—no door was closed to them—and they found everything in tip-top condition. President Isenberg of the Senate voiced the sentiment of the legislators when he congratulated High Sheriff Henry and the police force on the perfect order in which everything was found.

Several things were brought to the attention of the legislators on which they are likely to take action. One of these is the condition of the prison hospital, where two consumptive patients have to be kept in the same room with patients not affected with tuberculosis. Until recently tuberculosis patients have been very rare at the prison, but Porto Ricans are very susceptible to the disease and now there are always two or three cases. The legislators were shown the absolute necessity of providing a ward where the consumptive patients may be segregated. All the members present seemed to favor the erection of a cottage on the lot at the rear of the prison at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Here the consumptive patients may be cared for without endangering the health of other men.

The other request of the police authorities was for a small appropriation to raise the wall of the old part of the prison to the height of the wall around the new jail. The expense of this, it was stated, would be very slight, some of the stone being already cut.

## THE INSPECTION.

The members of the Legislature and other visitors were received by High Sheriff Henry and Deputy High Sheriff Rawlinson, who were in full uniform. At a few minutes after nine the party started on a tour of inspection. The armory was first visited, then the receiving office, then the men's dormitory and last the cells and prison yard. In the yard the entire force of policemen were drawn up, dressed in full uniform. After the men had saluted the legislative party, Senator Achi was called and spoke a few eloquent words to the men in Hawaiian. He was followed by

Attorney General Andrews and Representative Harris. Both speakers complimented the men on their appearance, and the Attorney General said that his department would stand behind the police department and back it up. He hoped the two departments would always pull together.

After the speeches, Captain Parker ordered the men to break ranks and prepare for drill with weapons. The men crowded upstairs and in an incredibly short time were back, dressed in campaign uniforms with bayoneted rifles. The force again fell in, and after the manual of arms had been executed, marched outside to the lot opposite the station, where they went through marching evolutions under the direction of Captain Parker. This drill was cut short on account of the wind and dust storm that was raging.

When the men had again assembled in the jail yard, Senator Isenberg made a few remarks, complimenting the force on the showing they had made, and the Sheriff and his deputy on the fine condition in which the station house was found. Senator Isenberg said that there was one thing that he wished to impress upon the men, and that was the necessity of discipline. Obedience to superior officers is the cardinal point in a military system.

## AT THE PRISON.

After the inspection at the station house, the party proceeded to the prison. Warden Burke was there to receive them and with Sheriff Henry conducted the party all over the institution. The new jail was first inspected, and many complimentary remarks were passed on it. It seems to be a model building in every particular. The hospital, kitchen and stables were looked into and a tour of inspection was made in the prison proper. Every department was inspected, from the store-rooms to "murder's row." Everywhere things were found in the best of order. Many of the visitors talked to the prisoners, and some found people that they knew among the number.

While the inspection was in progress services were being held in Chinese and in English under the big kamani tree in the prison yard. The last service was attended by nearly all the party. A feature was the beautiful singing by a sextette of prisoners, which was introduced by Mr. John M. Martin, who was leading the meeting, as the "government sextette." "And as it is the 'government sextette,'" continued Mr. Martin, "any appropriations that the Legislature may make for our music will be gratefully received and put to good use." This caused a good laugh.

DR. DAY'S REASONS  
AGAINST IWILEI PLAN

Dr. F. R. Day, in response to the Advertiser's request for his views on the Iwilei question, contributes the following article:

Since Senator McCandless brought up the subject of Iwilei and the matter of prostitution in Honolulu has been made public, I have waited for some one to present a clear and comprehensive statement of the case from a medico-moral point of view. The essence of the investigation so far has been to criticize the High Sheriff for trying to control the traffic and to cry "Graft, Graft," at the physician who has allowed his name to be connected with it, but not one voice has been raised against the utter inefficiency of the measures under investigation.

## LOWERING STANDARDS IS DANGEROUS.

First, as to the moral side. Prostitution is acknowledged to be the greatest blot on our much vaunted Christian civilization. Though it is as old as society and probably will endure until the millennium it is—always has been, and always will be—an odious vice and an unmitigated evil which no government can afford to recognize without lowering its standard of right. "The law is our criterion of right." Deviation from the law is therefore a deviation from the right, and if prostitution is legalized it is made right in the eyes of the law. Can we afford to take such a step? Can we afford to make what is morally, socially and hygienically wrong, legally right? Can we afford to regulate and protect a traffic so vile, so degrading, so ruinous as prostitution? If the proposition were made to regulate and protect any other evil, slavery for example, the whole community would be up in arms against it.

## CLANDESTINE PREFERABLE TO LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION.

It is far better that prostitution be clandestine and in violation of the law, than that it be given a legal status with police protection and sanitary supervision.

Should the government be made a panderer to vice; a provider of the means of gratifying lust? Yet that is virtually what it becomes when this nefarious business is recognized and protected.

## REGULATION AN UTTER FAILURE.

Is there then no reason why the government should exert control? Yes, just one: to suppress venereal diseases, the loathsome blights that always hover around the practice of venery—the fearful curses that nature herself has put upon those who violate her

laws; curses that are responsible for one-half of the blindness in the world, for one-fifth of the deaths of women who succumb to pelvic diseases, for one-half of the childless marriages; curses that are a prolific cause of insanity, incurable spinal, joint, kidney and other troubles, and sudden deaths. To mitigate such appalling calamities must surely be a function of the government. Logically it is the duty of boards of health to control and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, venereal as well as non-venereal; but what is to be said of a one-sided system that applies to the women and not to the men? Is it any wonder that in countries where such a system has been in vogue for a century or more, it has proved to be an utter failure? What would be thought of a board of health that would attempt to suppress endemic smallpox by having hundreds of suspected females examined while it paid no heed to thousands of their male consorts? Yet this is exactly the way the celebrated Paris authorities have tried for a century to control the big pox.

## REGULATION CONDEMNED IN FRANCE.

Is it any wonder that under such circumstances scores of new cases of syphilis are seen daily at the hospitals of that great city, and that the leading Syphilographers of France headed by Fournier, heartily condemn the system, as they do.

What is true of Paris is equally true of Berlin, Vienna and other cities that have followed the Parisian model. Physicians of those cities deplore the increasing prevalence of syphilis and other venereal diseases amongst the inhabitants, and realize that no relief can come from the present methods of regulation. They are now establishing "societies for moral and social prophylaxis"—for the purpose of educating the people in these matters, and improving their morals.

## POLICE MEASURES UNLAWFUL AND FUTILE.

Now what have our police and health authorities been doing? They have been trying to establish a system to prevent the spread of venereal disease, that is obsolete and absolutely futile, unlawful and ineffectual. Is any other condemnation needed? If so a closer scrutiny of the scheme will provide it.

First. No account is taken of the women that are not at Iwilei. Dr. Pratt stated at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society that he had the names of 300 women plying their trade in this city. It has been stated that 128 women are on the lists at Iwilei.

There are therefore 172 unaccounted for, besides those whom Dr. Pratt did not know of.

Second. The examinations, both here and elsewhere, are too superficial to detect any but the acute, pronounced cases that can be discovered in a few minutes. The chronic cases, that form a large per cent of the prostitutes, can only be diagnosed by a painstaking examination, including a microscopic inspection. No physician has the time that is required to devote to this work.

Third. There is no proper provision made for the care and cure of those found diseased. There is nothing to prevent them from continuing their vocation.

Fourth. What guarantee is there that a woman may not acquire disease an hour after passing examination, and spread it industriously for a week before she is discovered at the subsequent examination.

These objections are valid and are sufficient to condemn the present system as wholly inadequate to prevent the spread of disease. By adopting it the government has not only lowered its standard, but is doomed to fail.

In order to succeed in the one object that justifies governmental intervention some other more rational and comprehensive method must be devised than has hitherto been tried.

## REMEDY MUST BE FOUNDED ON EDUCATION.

I am not prepared to submit a concrete plan, but am satisfied that whatever it be, it must be constructed on a foundation of education. Society must cast aside prudish considerations and false modesty and allow these matters to be taught to the youth of the land.

Let the dangers of venereal diseases be generally known, and many a young man, who now enters heedlessly and through ignorance on an impure life, will be deterred. Let him understand in no unequivocal terms that the first time he consorts with a prostitute he is liable to contract a disease that may cling to him through life; that may blight his prospects of happiness and usefulness; that may make him a loathsome human wreck and finally kill him in one of a dozen different ways; and, furthermore, that his disease may be communicated to others innocently, and they in turn may be ruined in mind and body by it.

Let it be generally known that those of both sexes who indulge voluntarily in promiscuous intercourse are degenerated, and doomed to Nature's inevitable consequences of degeneracy—annihilation.

By cultivating the moral and educational side of the question, much more can be accomplished than by adopting the "Prostitution made easy" plan that has been attempted at Iwilei.

## EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm will not cost you one cent if it does you no good. Give it a trial if you are troubled with rheumatism. One application will relieve the pain. Pains in the side or chest, soreness of the muscles or stiffness of the joints are quickly cured by applying this liniment. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Captain Niblack has been notified by the Navy Department that the examination of the candidate for the Naval Academy will be held at Honolulu on April 21 under the direction of the Civil Service Commission. The naval station physicians will conduct the physical examination.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The April term of the U. S. District Court will open on Monday the 10th. Charles P. Nell, Commissioner of Labor, is expected here about April 21.

Mr. Allen W. T. Bottomley has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Bishop & Co.

S. Kubey, formerly in business in Honolulu, has opened a big wholesale and retail liquor saloon in San Francisco on 7th and Market streets.

F. L. Waldron, the commission broker, Mrs. Waldron and two children are booked to leave on the China sailing April 14. They go to England for a visit.

C. V. Sturtevant leaves in the Alameda on Wednesday to take a position in the San Francisco agency of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., in whose local hardware department he has been for several years employed.

J. B. Jerman of this city died on February 27, 1905, at Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Jerman came to Hawaii in about 1878, built the Rainbow House in Hilo, and after a few years started buying old mills and breaking them up. His last place of business was at 1048 Fort street. He left a wife, but no children.

Miss Alice Hueter sailed yesterday for a month's trip to Honolulu. She will meet her brother in the islands and will return here with him. Miss Hueter is an attractive girl, who will no doubt be entertained extravagantly in Honolulu. Mr. Hueter, whom she will meet there, has been on a trip around the world.—Examiner.

G. F. Bush of the Honolulu Iron Works, leaves today in the Manchuria for New York where he will be met later by Mr. Hedemann, the manager. They will make purchases of material for the new Wailuku mill and other sugar companies in the islands. It is also their intention to open a New York office for the Honolulu Iron Works, the plan being to reach out to Cuba and Porto Rico, in securing contracts for sugar mill machinery.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Oahu College will open in all departments for the spring term on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

J. M. Vivas, now practicing law at Wailuku, arrived in the Kinau to attend to his Honolulu interests.

The coroner's jury sitting in the case of Yim Ahong, who was drowned in Nuuanu stream on Thursday, handed in a verdict yesterday that her death was due to accident.

The bond of Joseph G. Pratt as postmaster of Honolulu, in the sum of \$135,000, was forwarded to Washington in the Manchuria's mail. As required by the Federal authorities, it is signed by personal sureties.

A wireless message from E. A. Douthitt to the Attorney General yesterday announced that Nomi Nizo had been convicted at Lihue of the attempt to poison Manager Baldwin of Makaweli plantation and his family.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Dr. Derby returned from Maui yesterday.

Attorney D. H. Case of Wailuku is in town.

Godfrey Brown returned in the Claudine from a trip to Maui.

Senator Hayselden of Maui returned in the Claudine from a run home.

T. R. Robinson, the plantation auditor, arrived from Maui yesterday.

G. W. Carr of the postoffice department returned from Maui yesterday.

## WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending April 1, 1905.

Honolulu, T. H., April 3, 1905.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the past week, temperatures have been slightly above the normal for this season of the year, and strong trade winds have been attended by abundant showers in most sections of the Group. In Hawaii, the long drought in Kona has at last been broken by a rainfall averaging half an inch throughout the section, the water supply in the Puna district has been materially increased, and light showers have fallen in Kau, although rain is still badly needed in the last named locality. Maui has received good rains over all sections except a few limited areas to leeward, but the rainfall in Oahu has been largely confined to the windward coast and Koolau range. In Kauai, the drought has been effectually broken in the neighborhood of Koloa, and the water supply in most other sections has been increased by mountain rains.

As a whole, the weather conditions of the week have been quite favorable for growing crops and agricultural operations. Young cane made good growth in most sections and the harvesting of matured cane has proceeded rapidly. Considerable plowing of land and planting of cane is in progress. During the recent dry weather the leafhopper has caused much damage to young cane of the 1906 crop in the Hilo district of Hawaii. Rice has grown well, and the condition of pineapple plants is in general satisfactory. Pastures have improved in most localities, although still somewhat short and dry in certain leeward sections. The rubber trees, recently planted in the Nahiku section of Maui, are reported to be making good growth.

## REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

## ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunama—Showery weather, with higher temperature and intermittent sunshine, favorable to growth of cane, fruit, and vegetation generally; leafhoppers have done much damage to young cane of 1906 crop during the drought; pasturage and grazing stock much improved; stripping and harvesting cane; plowing and planting.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Hilo—Trade wind showers all week; pastures and crops rapidly improving.—L. C. Lyman.

Papaikou—Nice showers, and good growing weather; plenty of water for fanning and power; cutting and grinding cane; plowing and planting.—John T. Moir.

Pepeekeo—Good growing weather, with showers and higher temperatures.

James Webster.

Honolulu—Good growing weather all week, with higher temperatures; abundant rains, mostly at night; stripping cane; plowing and planting.—Wm. Pullar.

Hakalau—Good growing weather, with abundant rains; planting and harvesting cane.—Geo. Ross.

Ookala—Strong easterly winds by day, and abundant rain over the lower levels at night.—W. G. Walker.

Paeohau—Boisterous trade winds throughout week; intermittent showers and fairly warm weather; again favorable conditions for young cane.—H. Glass.

Honokaa—Strong trade winds during week, with good showers.—C. H. Briggs.

Niuliuli—Wet and windy with rain every day or night, but temperature

BORDENS'  
MALTED  
MILK

EAGLE BRAND  
HAS NO EQUAL

Prepared by

BORDEN'S  
Condensed Milk Co.

New York.

IT'S BEST RECOMMENDATION.

Hollister Drug Co.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Bishop Restarick will hold confirmation at St. Clement's on Sunday, April 16.

John Dias, formerly shipping commissioner's clerk, left for San Francisco in the Archer yesterday.

L. F. Sternemann has applied to be adjudged a bankrupt, with debts of \$670.24 and assets practically nothing.

L. F. Sternemann, German, and John Herd and J. E. Higgins, British, were made American citizens by Federal Judge Dole yesterday.

There was a good deal doing in plantation bonds on the stock exchange yesterday, all at premiums. Business in stocks was light and at last week's prices.

A nondescript organism cast up by the sea lately has been bottled by Capt. Louis Berndt, fish collector, to be sent to President Jordan of Stanford University.

L. G. Kellogg of Wahiawa was admitted to practice law in all the courts of the Territory and the Federal Court upon motion on his certificate from California today.

Capt. Niblack decides that a bullet made the hole in buoy No. 6 found last week in sinking condition. There is a penalty of \$1000 in the U. S. statutes for that sort of malicious mischief.

E. E. Olcott, who arrived yesterday on the S. S. China, is the president of the "Day-line" of steamboats operating on the Hudson river. Mr. Olcott came to Honolulu to meet his wife and return to New York with her. Most of the vessels of this line are very large and are fitted up in a palatial manner. Some of them are capable of carrying from 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

There is said to be about 240 disappointed and disgusted Japanese in town, brought from the country districts of the group by the lure of passage to the Coast in the steamer Centennial at \$25 a head. That steamer is not in sight or even reported on the way, yet the Japanese who advertised her sailing hence is stated to have collected a deposit of cash from each of the twenty dozen dupes whom he booked at Honolulu and Hilo. The enterprising agent seems to have suddenly disappeared after appearing as a Federal court witness a few days ago.

ed; reaping cane and making sugar; rather low for growth; sunshine need-stripping rattoons; plowing and planting.—Robt. Hall.

Kohala—Crops looking well; sharp earthquake shock at 7:45 p. m. of March 24th.—V. O. Taylor.

Kohala, Maui—Continued rainy weather, and good results apparent in crops and pastures; high winds during early part of week.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

Furukawa Ranch—Good rains during week, and pastures and stock rapidly improving in consequence; earthquake shock on evening of March 24th.—A. Mason.

Fuuhue—Rougher trade winds during week, with plenty of rain; stock has gone to the lower lands for shelter.—S. P. Woods.

Kamuela—Cloudy days and occasional showers; sharp earthquake shock about 8 p. m. of March 24th.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Furukawa—Warm days, with good showers during early part of week; strong trade winds, which dry everything up.—Robt. Hind.

Kealahou—Coffee blossoms turning brown before opening; good rain on night of March 30th.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

Kealahou—The drought seems to be over; regular rains have commenced; most parts of the district having had about half an inch of rain at various times during the week.—Robt. Wallace.

Kau—Strong northeast trades all week, with occasional light showers.—F. H. Hayselden.

Nanalehu—Strong trades nearly all week, with some rain on night of March 27th, but not enough to help the crops much.—G. G. Kinney.

(To be continued.)